









THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)  
A Nocturnal Comedy of Errors.

Some days since a young couple, who had been married some time, came from a distant home, a pleasant village in this State, and a portion of that supposed-to-be-delicious food known as the honeymoon, and placed themselves under the charge of the proprietors of the Spencer House. They then sallied forth to witness the beauties and peculiarities of the Queen City, and, as brides are ever wont, a quantity of the little business embraced in the term "shopping." They were gone several hours, and did not return to the hotel until sundown, quite fatigued with their exertions. The bride, Mrs. R., then found that she had forgotten some articles indispensable to her toilet, and unwilling to disturb her husband, who, she knew, must be weary, slipped while he was down stairs, and went up to the fourth street to get the diminutive bundle. She was successful in her search for the store article, but on her way back, mistook the number of the city, Main street for May, and the Madison for the Spencer House, which are situated nearly opposite to each other.

Mrs. R. went into the hotel, and thinking it rather different from the other, asked of the waiters she met in the hall, in a low and indistinct tone, if that was the "Spencer," to which he, failing to understand her, replied in the affirmative. She then asked him to bring her the key to No. 48, which he did, and she entered it, and removed her shawl, and other portions of her dress, and crept between the sheets of the bed to enjoy a little nap after her long walk, never dreaming she was in the wrong house, for the reason that the apartment happened to be the same position, and was furnished with like her room in the "Spencer." Instead of taking a little nap, she fell into a profound sleep, that continued hour after hour, until eleven o'clock, at which time she was disturbed by a most unexpected incident. The rightful occupant of No. 48, a merchant from a town in Indiana, who had been to the hotel and become a little intoxicated, went to his room, and wishing no one to see his condition, walked up to the room without a key, and, fortunately, or unfortunately, found the door unlocked. He entered quietly, and the darkness reigned there, he removed his garments and crept into the spacious bed, not disturbing in the least the fair bride who lay near the wall.

For a long time the two reposed there side by side, only a foot of space between them, and the consciousness of each other's presence, is not exactly pleasant, but probably about an hour, when a loud noise was heard in the apartment, which female screams issued wildly, and, ceaselessly.

The hotel was in an uproar; proprietors, waiters, porters, and guests, dressed and armed, were at the door of "forty-eight" minutes, blocking up the entrance and each other eagerly. "What is the matter? For God's sake, tell us what is the cause of this outcry may be imagined. Mrs. R. had awakened about midnight, and she heard her husband, who she thought was the Indian's face, and the soft warm voice of his at once. He did not understand it exactly, though he did not dislike a moment more Mrs. R. said, "My husband, where have you been all this time?"

"I," echoed the merchant, beginning like Lord Tinsel, that he had "made a mistake here," "I am nobody's husband. My dear madame, you're in the wrong house."

"Wrong house?"—horror of horrors, thought Mrs. R. "What would he liege-ward—what of the curious world say? And Mrs. R. named terribly and sprang from the couch as her companion did the same. He was as much alarmed as she, and entreated her to give him time and he would leave the hotel, although it was the one he had engaged to make oath to that.

"I am, scream, scream was the only reply to his kind proposition. "Oh, God, madam, don't yell so! you'll wake the house. Be reasonable; I swear it's a mistake. Have some thought of the consequences. I don't want to hurt you, I don't. You'll get me shot and your husband will be hanged."

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Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary says that since his last annual report the naval forces have been required in resisting unlawful expeditions against Nicaragua, resisting the exercise of the right of search by British cruisers in the neighborhood of Cuba, and enforcing demand for redress for insults to our flag, and for injuries to our citizens by the government of Paraguay. After explaining this subject, the Secretary says it became necessary to charter a number of vessels. As these vessels would be required, he recommends their purchase. The sum required for six of these steamers would be \$240,000, of which \$94,800 must be paid for the use of them for a period of six months, and a proportionate sum for a longer time, if no purchase be made. The sum required for the three side-wheel steamers would be \$286,000, of which, if they were not purchased, the sum of \$69,000 will be required for the same period.

The recent addition of a considerable number of steam vessels to the navy will necessarily make an increased demand for the services of officers at sea, while the greater activity which now prevails in the navy, and is likely hereafter to prevail, will still further increase that demand. To meet the immediate wants of the service, an addition of twenty to the present number of surgeons, and as many additional assistant surgeons, will be required.

He also recommends the appointment of fifteen or twenty additional pursers, and an increase of the marine corps of privates to two thousand, with the usual number of officers.

The five steam sloops-of-war authorized by the act of 1857 will soon be completed. The seven steam screw sloops-of-war, under the act of 1858, are in a state of great forwardness. Five of them are to be launched during the present month, and the last in May next; and the other two screw steamers will be launched early in the spring, and be ready for trial by June. The side-wheel steamer building in California will be launched in the spring, and ready for sea in August.

All experience demands a necessity for an increase of the navy. Twenty effective vessels of smaller class can be built and kept at sea for what it would cost to build and keep at sea four or five vessels of a larger class. Let Congress increase the number of heavy armed vessels of light draught until we can frequently display our flag at every point where American interests may need protection. The addition of at least ten more vessels of that description is not only a necessary measure, but will be found to be as efficient as any that can be desired, requiring so small an expenditure of the public money.

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1858, the estimates were \$13,503,212; appropriations, \$14,240,347; expenditures, \$13,870,684; there having been some curtailment of expense by reason of a falling off in the revenue. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were \$14,646,398; appropriations \$14,508,354, these having been largely retrenched in consequence of a diminution of the revenue, and again increased by appropriating \$1,200,000 for eight light draught war steamers, which were not embraced in the estimates. For the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1858, the estimates were \$13,500,370, including \$674,000 for completing the light draught steamers, authorized at the last session of Congress, and not including the usual compensation of \$935,650 for steamship and mail service.

[From the Illustrated London News, Nov. 13.]  
Chess Match between Morphy and Harwitz in Paris.

GAME VIII.—HILARIOUS DEFENSE.

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. H.)  
1 P to K4 1 P to K4  
2 K Kt to KB3 2 P to Q3  
3 P to Q4 3 Q Bt to K Kt 5 (a)  
4 P takes B 4 B takes Kt  
5 K takes P 5 P takes P  
6 K Bt to QB4 6 K Kt to KB3  
7 Q to Kt3 7 B to Q3  
8 B takes P (ch) 8 K to B sq  
9 Q Bt to Kt5 9 P to Kt Q2  
10 K Bt to KR5 10 P to Kt3  
11 Q Bt to KR6 (ch) 11 Kt to his 2  
12 K Bt to his 3 12 Kt to QB4  
13 Q to KB4 13 P to Kt Q4 (b)  
14 Q to K2 14 Q Kt to K3  
15 Q Bt to K3 15 P to Q R3  
16 Kt to Q2 16 K to B2  
17 Castles on Q side 17 Q to K2  
18 P to Kt3 18 K R to Q Kt sq  
19 K to Kt2 19 P to Q R4  
20 R to Kt sq 20 P to Q R6  
21 P to KB4 21 P to Q R5  
22 P to Kt3 22 K to Kt2  
23 P to KB5 23 Kt to KB sq  
24 P to Kt4 24 Q to K sq  
25 B to KB3 25 Q to B3  
26 Kt to Q Kt sq 26 P to Q Kt5  
27 Q to KB2 27 Q Kt to Q2  
28 P to Kt5 (ch) 28 Kt to Kt sq  
29 K to B6 (ch) 29 K to R sq  
30 P to Kt3 30 Kt to Q B4 (d)  
31 P takes Kt (ch) 31 K takes P  
32 B takes Kt 32 B takes B  
33 Q to K2 33 Q to K3  
34 Kt to Q2 34 K to R sq  
35 B to Kt4 35 Q to K2  
36 Kt to KB3 36 R to Q sq  
37 P to KR4 37 R to Q3  
38 R takes R 38 P takes R  
39 Q to Q B4 39 R to K B sq  
40 Q to Kt3 40 Q to K (ch)  
41 K to Q3 41 Q to Q B2  
42 Kt to Q2 (e) 42 Q to KB5  
43 Kt to QB4 43 Q to QB4  
44 Q to Q5 44 Q takes Q  
45 P takes Q 45 R to Q sq  
46 P to KB3 46 Kt to Kt2  
47 P to B3 47 R to Q Kt sq  
48 R takes P 48 R takes P  
49 K to B2 49 K to B sq  
50 R to Kt3 50 R to Q Kt4  
51 P to K6 51 R to Q B4  
52 P to Kt4 52 B to Q B2  
53 P to Q Kt5 53 K to his 2  
54 P to Q Kt6 54 R to Q Kt2  
55 B to Q B8 55 R to Q Kt sq  
56 P to Q Kt7 56 K to Q sq  
57 Kt takes Q P 57 Kt to his 2  
58 Kt to Q Kt5 58 P to KR3  
59 P to Q6 (ch) Black resigns.

(a) It is surprising that Mr. Harwitz should adopt this mode of defense, since it is well known to be distinctive to the second player.  
(b) A very good move.  
(c) White prosecutes his advantage admirably.  
(d) Black must lose a piece here, for if he move K. Kt. to K. B. his adversary would reply with B. Kt. 4th with the object of capturing the K. Kt. and then mating with the Q. at K. B. 6th.  
(e) Cleverly played.

Hon. James M. Rice, of Lawrence.

Amongst the many candidates already named for the different offices to be filled in August, 1858, the name of no gentleman has fallen under our eye which seems more familiar than that of Judge J. M. Rice, of Lawrence. In other days we have battled together for the redemption of the "Gallant Old Nuth," and we have had many opportunities for testing the soundness of his Democracy, and the purity of the principles which he cherishes. We know him to be radically sound upon every issue, and as true to the great principles of Democracy as was Jefferson himself. He fully comes up to the Jeffersonian standard, being both "honest and capable;" and if the Mountain regions of our noble State are to have a fair share of the offices which are to be filled in August, we know of no man around whom the Democracy would rally with more enthusiasm than around the gallant old "wheel-horse" of Democracy, whose name heads this article.

Though the storms of fifty-five winters have left him full vigor and the very prime of life, and few men possess a more enviable popularity than Judge Rice. His name is a household word in the mountains, where his friends are as the leaves of the forest; and without disparagement to the claims of others, we may safely say that if he shall be the choice of the Democratic State Convention for President of the Board of Internal Improvement, he will be elected by a triumphant majority.—*Cov. Globe.*

COURT OF APPEALS.

SAID COURT, Dec. 25, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.  
Booley v Harrell, Davis; affirmed.  
McDowell v Butler, Crittenden; reversed.  
Hines v Rhea's ex'rs, Ohio; reversed.  
Crockett v Allenworth's adm'r, Muhlenburg; affirmed.  
Madison & Ind. R. R. v Levi & Briscoe, Lou. City; affirmed.

ORDERS.  
Lefler v Thomas's adm'r, Livingston;  
Leavell & Yancy v Ford & Davis, Livingston;  
Hunkins, Hensell & Co. v Bonnin et al, McCracken;  
Woolfolk & Son v McGregor, Alloway & Co., McCracken; were argued.  
Connor v Connor, McCracken; continued.

MONDAY, Dec. 27, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.  
McDonald v Louisville, Jefferson; affirmed.  
Shaw v Hornsby, Jefferson; affirmed.  
Henny's by gd'n v Gonterman, Jefferson; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Fauts v Taylor's adm'r, Ohio; death of appellants suggested by appellees, and motion to abate appeal.

Worthington v Carey & Riley, McLean; continuance set aside and argued.

Ellis et al v Gough et al, Marshall;  
Johnston v Johnston, Marshall;  
Copelin ex'r v Gardner's heirs, Graves;  
Morse v Stone, Graves;

Miner et al v Calvert et al, Fulton;  
Farmer's adm'r v Landrum, Fulton;  
Hendrix v Dungan, Pulaski;  
Worthington v Barnard, McLean;  
Tinsley v Johnson, Caldwell; were argued.

American Aristocracy.

Our American aristocracy is characterized by Rev. Dr. Chapin, in his lecture on the orders of nobility, as composed of rather questionable materials for an aristocracy.

Dr. Chapin opened by alluding briefly to the men of noble birth in our days, who look back to more noble ancestry, as the source of their greatness—the fountain of their honor—the mere traditional orders of nobility. But essential nobility manifests itself in three ways: the nobility of work—the nobility of thought—the nobility of life. The nobility of work—a man here does his part of the world's legitimate work, performs his task well and does it cheerfully, not like the mule or the monkey.

This is higher nobility than monarchs can make, and yet in our times how much is honest labor considered a degradation. This forms the cornerstone of slavery, and becomes the essence of vulgar aristocracy. You may write it in sweat, and carve it out with a spade, but it is nevertheless better to be a negro than a gentleman loafer. But let it not be supposed that professional men, the brain workers, of the class in this category. What would such men give for the sweet sleep of the toiler with the hand? and yet how these professions are flooded with men who would have done better if they had been casting iron or making shoes. These men go into improved atmospheres of labor because they think it more respectable than plowing boards and making cartwheels. Idleness, hence, is always associated with gentility.

The aristocracy of America consists in one man having left of shoeing horses and selling snuff—while the other despised neighbor hasn't. The very constitution of American social life ignores a difference in blood, and hence the standard reared is wealth. Nobility rests in the individual, and what he does is the only standard. All work is noble when animated by duty, and the most vulgar thing on earth is idleness. The young woman among us turns up her nose at marrying a mechanic, and makes her taste the bitter of a profligate or a fool. Among the mechanics of the world stand forth the Gattenbergs, the Watts, the Fultons of the world, who have sent forth the artillery of the printing-press among the nations, and the pemmon of the steamship, as she cleaves the ocean wave.

FORGING LAND WARRANTS—AN INSANE PRISONER.—The Nashville Banner of Sunday says.

Col. Peyton, agent of the Government, recently arrested in West Tennessee, Henry Wright, Esq., a lawyer of Lexington, Henderson county, and Willis N. Arnold, of the same county, charged with forging pension papers. The two prisoners were brought to Nashville, and an examination of the case commenced on Wednesday before Judge Humphreys. In the meantime Wright, who had exhibited symptoms of aberration on the way to this city, became frantically insane, or apparently so, and was committed to jail as unfit for trial. Saturday measures were taken to subject the prisoner to a medical examination, and ascertain if his insanity is real or methodical. Mr. Wright was a lawyer in good standing in Lexington, and was formerly a partner of Hon. Kit Williams. He came originally from Massachusetts to Knoxville in this State, and was engaged as professor or tutor in the College at that place. During that engagement he became smitten with the charms of a young lady of that city, and being repulsed he became insane and wandered off. He was next heard of in Jackson, Tennessee, making his way to this city, and entering on the practice, and married. He has a wife and one child, a daughter.

The indications of insanity were very strong on Wednesday, Mr. Wright tearing his clothes and resisting his guard with apparently superhuman strength. We looked into his cell yesterday. He had divested himself of his clothing, which was scattered about the room, and sat upright upon the floor, entirely enveloped in a blanket. No persuasion could induce him to show his face, not even to an old acquaintance and friend, Col. Torbert, who, at the request of the Court, studied the legal management of his case.

The examination of Arnold proceeded yesterday, and resulted in his being bound over in \$10,000 for himself and two securities in \$10,000. In default of security he was committed. We understand there will be no difficulty in procuring bail as soon as the relatives of the prisoner are advised of the result of the examination.

THE GRAVE OF PORTER CLAY.—Among the unmarked and unhonored graves in the rural cemetery at Camden, Arkansas, is that of a brother of the illustrious Henry Clay; his only monument is an oak tree, with the initials of his name rudely carved in its rough bark. He is said to have been an humble and devoted minister of the Gospel; to have spent the latter part of his life in that new and remote region, publishing the glorious tidings of God's wondrous offer of eternal life to a dying world, and, at last, wearied and way-worn, death's angel beckoned to him from the shores of the silent land, and, laying down the weapons of his warfare, he closed his eyes peacefully, and with unwavering trust in God, and his little congregation carried him to his quiet resting-place near the grassy banks of the winding Washita, to await that last awakening of a slumbering universe.

The world has scarcely remembered that Henry Clay ever had a brother; the great statesman has so overshadowed his kindred that they are forgotten; yet who shall say that the pious and toiling minister of heaven's glad tidings may not reap a reward more glorious, and wear a crown more dazzling than that reserved for his more highly honored and illustrious brother, in the kingdom of Him who has said, "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever."

The Woodford, Capt. Irwin, arrived from New Orleans Saturday morning early, with a heavy freight and one more passenger than was bargained for. It was a sudden addition to the cabin list, a bright boy born to Mrs. Scroes of Frankfort. The little fellow was named Moses Woodford Scroes.—*Lou. Cour., 31th.*

DARING VILLAINY.—A BANK PORTER ROBBED OF \$1,400 IN THE STREET, IN DAYLIGHT.—A most daring act of successful villainy was perpetrated in this city on Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock—the boldness of the act being without precedent in our annals as a city. At the hour named, as the bank porter of Messrs. B. W. Phillips & Co., whose office is in the basement of the Marine Bank, on Leslie street, was passing through the alley in that block, his nearest route to Dearborn street, with a package of \$1,400 in bills, on his way to leave it at the American Express Office, he was suddenly assailed and felled to the earth, with a slung shot, and his package seized by his assailant, who took to his heels. The porter, though somewhat stunned by the force of the blow, sprang to his feet, and gave chase to the ruffian, who ran down the alley, out through the vacant lot to South Water street, thence to the dock, out upon the ice, the porter following, using at once his legs and voice, a number of citizens thus attracted joining in the race. The robber, however, made good his clearance.—*Chicago Press.*

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VICTORY!

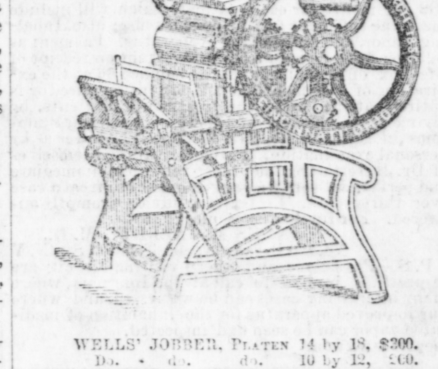
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THESE Machines have been on exhibition at the Louisville Mechanics' Fair for the past six weeks, and have attracted the most favorable notice. The course of study is taught in the best Colleges but more extended in Mathematics, Mechanics, Machinery, Construction, Agricultural Chemistry and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, and Modern Languages. Schools of Architecture, Engineering, Commerce, Medicine, and Law, admit of selecting studies to suit time, means, and object of professional preparation, both before and after graduation. The twenty-fourth semi-annual session opens Feb. 1, 1859. Charges \$100 per half year, payable in advance. Address Superintendent, at Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Kentucky, or the undersigned, both before and after graduation. DUDLEY, President of the Board.

There is no other Sewing Machine now before the public that will carry the heavy, or the light thread, pierce through the thickest and heaviest, or the lightest fabric, and which has entire freedom from that painful and never-to-be-forgotten trouble, called the "pull." It is very simple and strong in its construction, and at the low price of \$40, and warranted to perform perfectly for 3 years.

Reference given to all persons using Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, and it will give me great pleasure to show these Machines to all persons desirous to purchase or examine a Sewing Machine, that will not vex and trouble them in its performance.

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Every article in our stock has been purchased direct of the Importer or Manufacturer, thus enabling us to save at least one cent in the above varieties, and purchase their goods of us. We pledge ourselves to sell the cheapest goods in the State, therefore invite an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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I hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage. Quick sales and small profits is my motto.

N. B. Being determined to close out the stock of Hardware on hand, consisting in part of a variety of locks, hinges, window fasteners, carpenter's tools, &c., &c., I am selling at cost. Those wanting articles in this line will find it to their advantage to give me a call.

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PLANTERS should be always supplied with this invaluable PLASTER. It will be the best physician in any plantation, ready at all times, and at instant notice.

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THESE Goods have all been manufactured in the East this Fall, in the best houses, in the latest style, and of the best material. His stock consists of Overcoats of all styles, from \$20 upwards; Dress and Frock Coats, and Business Coats, too numerous to mention; Pants and Vests, suit overcoats, at low prices. Also a large stock of Under Garments, Shirts, Hosiery, Stocks, Neck Ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and all other goods as usually found in a first class Clothing House. The above goods will be sold at prime cost for cash, at the Franklin Clothing Store, northeast corner of Main and N. Clark streets, Frankfort, Ky. If you don't forget the place—at J. Dudley's corner, nov11 w&t-wtf

CAUTION. Read Carefully.

THE GENUINE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED BERHARVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS IS PUT UP IN HALF PINT BOTTLES ONLY AND RETAILED AT ONE DOLLAR PER SINGLE BOTTLE. THE GREAT DEMAND FOR THIS TRULY CELEBRATED MEDICINE HAS INDUCED MANY IMITATIONS WHICH THE PUBLIC SHOULD GUARD AGAINST PURCHASING.

ASK FOR BERHARVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. MANUFACTURED BY BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Of Pittsburgh, Pa.

And see that their names on the label of every bottle. BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmacutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEO. W. PURKINS, BEN. J. MONROE, Purkins & Monroe, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Court in the County of the Territory. Office on Main street, over Smoot, Russell & Co.'s Bank. oct1 w&t-wtf

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES. CAPITAL PRIZE \$40,000.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the public, that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants, held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & CO., to take effect on the 1st day of December, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MAURY, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15th, 1858.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS, Successors to GREGORY & MAURY.

The undersigned, having become owners of the only Lottery Chartered in Delaware,

offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn each Wednesday in January, 1859, at Wilmington, Delaware, in public, under the superintendence of sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 62 draws Wednesday, Jan. 5th. Class 74 draws Wednesday, Jan. 12th. Class 86 draws Wednesday, Jan. 19th. Class 98 draws Wednesday, Jan. 26th.

Thirty-two Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-six Prizes! Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets!

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots. MAGNIFICENT SCHEME! TO BE DRAWN

Each Wednesday in January.

1 Prize of \$40,000 is \$40,000  
1 do of \$10,000 is \$10,000  
2 do of \$5,000 is \$10,000  
2 do of \$2,500 is \$5,000  
2 do of \$1,000 is \$2,000  
4 do of \$500 is \$2,000  
10 do of \$250 is \$2,500  
20 do of \$100 is \$2,000  
40 do of \$50 is \$2,000  
60 do of \$25 is \$1,500  
80 do of \$10



F at [Guths] GEO. A. ROBERT.